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THE
ENGLISHMAN'S
FIRST
GERMAN BOOK,

CONTAINING
A GUIDE TO SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION,
A PROGRESSIVE READER, AND
A CONCISE GRAMMAR,

Arranged on an entirely new plan, calculated to facilitate the
progress of the student.

BY
LUDWIG SCHWABE,
PROFESSOR OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

LONDON:
LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS.

1842.



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PREFACE.

THE design of the present treatise is to point out and supply some very important defects in the methods hitherto pursued for imparting to the student of the German Language, the capability of speaking and writing it, with facility and accuracy.

However great the comparative merit of the very numerous publications on this subject, may be, it will be discovered, on a cursory examination, that there is not an elementary work extant, which contains a perspicuous and progressive developement of the elements of this language.

Is it because there exists a desire in students to rush "in medias res," in the hope of accomplishing so seemingly easy a task as the acquisition of German in a few weeks, that its first principles are overlooked? The Author thinks not. Is it not rather the professor of the "royal road," imagining that adult students will not take the trouble to turn their attention to the component parts of words, and taking advantage of the natural reluctance of the mind, to put forth the exertion necessary for the attainment of an object, that encourages such a hope? However this may be, until the student is perfectly acquainted with the elements of the language, he will fail to attain a correct knowledge of German.

The fame of a Schiller and a Göthe, of a Herder and a Klopstock, may attract students to the works of those celebrated authors, and to the literature of Germany, and they may conclude, if they have ultimately in view the speaking and writing of German, that these will easily follow from the practice of free translation; in this, however, they will discover that they have cherished expectations not to be realized; and this remark is fully justified by the fact which is of daily occurrence, namely, that students, who have applied themselves diligently, but in a desultory manner, or who as Dr. Johnson observes, "have dissipated their time in idle industry," cannot make themselves understood either in speaking or writing.

The growing connexion between this country and Germany, and the facilities now offered for travelling from one to the other, independently of the increasing taste for the study of German literature, of which Bulwer has pertinently remarked, "that it is at least as necessary for a man born in the nineteenth century, as that of Rome or Athens," render it highly desirable that some work should exist, by means of which students may be initiated in speaking and writing German, with a certainty that their knowledge will be practically useful as well as an accomplishment in reading the best German authors.

During the course of his teaching, the author has searched for a text book which might render it superfluous for him to bring his ideas before the public, but he could find none; and having a considerable number of pupils, whom, with the usual books, he could only lead to the same disappointment that he had witnessed in other students, he had no alternative left but to supply them with a text book, which would* ensure facility in speaking, writing and reading German, and that too at a much earlier age, than has hitherto been thought attainable.

The plan on which the author proceeds is similar to the best methods pursued by Englishmen in the acquisition of their own language. Rules for the sounds and combination of the German characters are first given, with every attention to perspicuity and accuracy; these are followed by exercises in spelling words of one or more syllables, containing the vowels, and the same method is pursued with the diphthongs and triphthong.

The different pronunciation of *dh* and *g* is next fully treated of and copiously illustrated by particular examples and exercises, and a list is given of those words which are nearly alike in sound, but different in sense and spelling; which it is expected will be found of the greatest utility. These, with a series of easy and progressive reading lessons, illustrative of the previous rules, constitute the first and second part.

The reading lessons, which progressively advance from easy to more difficult and classical subjects, are selected from the best German writers, and they will be found calculated, not only to engage the attention, but tend to the moral and religious improve-

* The author is pleased to be able to add that his method has received the sanction of several eminent Germans as well as Englishmen, both in his own country and this.

ment of the student: to the greater part of these, notes are appended; whenever it has been thought necessary the grammatical construction is explained, and this frequently with reference to Ollendorff's method.

The third part contains a concise Grammar, which may be considered as an introduction or companion to Ollendorff's new method; an excellent system, well deserving the title of the Euclid of German, but in which the precepts of grammar are, for the sake of systematically arranged questions and answers, too much dispersed, or to save room, very often too briefly treated. In the earlier stages, it is needless to insist upon the pupil's having a full view of each part of speech, and that the rules should be clear; in using Ollendorff, however, for the reasons above stated, recourse must be had to dictation and explanation, a process which besides being tedious, entails a waste of time both on the teacher and the student; hence the origin of this grammar, in the composition of which, the author's experience has been guided by that of acknowledged modern grammarians, of whose works he has not scrupled to make use, when it suited his purpose, or when he thought their language preferable to his own—his aim, on the whole, being to facilitate as much as possible, the acquirement of the many difficult details of German grammar, by a clear exposition of each individual part, thus enabling the student to attain a speedy and, at the same time, a comprehensive acquaintance with its peculiar structure and organization.

The author has not appended exercises to each rule, thinking it desirable to keep his plan free from the confusion and interruption which would ensue from such an arrangement, and because he considers that the exercises in Ollendorff's method are so well calculated for attaining a capability and fluency in speaking, since these exercises are written on ordinary subjects of conversation, and composed of phrases of common occurrence.

If, however, it should hereafter appear desirable to append to the Grammar a book of exercises especially adapted to it, the author will cheerfully undertake the further labour.

The declension of substantives and adjectives, as well as the arrangement of the irregular verbs, will be found entirely new, and, it is thought, much simplified; the division of the declensions of nouns into four, is warranted by good authority.

There remains only to state how this treatise may be most effi-

ciently used. The necessity for spelling and pronouncing words, previous to reading and translation, seems too obvious to require notice; this, however, has not been sufficiently insisted on, it is therefore recommended that the teacher should require his pupil to repeat the first part until he is proficient in it, taking care to make him write from dictation, in German characters, each word, after first spelling and pronouncing it; improvement in spelling, pronunciation and writing, will thus be simultaneous, easy and agreeable.

It may be pertinent here to remark, that the self instructing student will find it very much to his advantage, in the earlier stages at least, to have the assistance of a master, for there are peculiarities of sound in German articulation, which cannot possibly be acquired without oral instruction.

After the student has made himself master of the first part, he should commence reading aloud some of the selections, he will not, however, be able to translate them, until he has acquired some knowledge, at least, of the parts of speech; it is therefore recommended that the Grammar should be studied progressively *with* the first part; he may then begin to translate, literally, the pieces which he has read, after copying them in the German character, writing the English word over or under the German equivalent, he will thus observe the idiomatical peculiarities of each language, and find this method to be most efficacious in impressing upon his mind a knowledge of the genius of both languages; he may next parse the lesson selected, and then make a free translation.

The author trusts that the plan and detail of the whole work will meet with the approbation of the candid reader and the impartial critic, to whom he would say with Horace, "*Si quid novisti rectius istis candidus imperti; si non his utere mecum.*"

LUDWIG SCHWABE.

5, Christopher Street, Finsbury Square,
October, 1842.

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PART I.

CHAPTER I.

GERMAN CHARACTERS AND THEIR COMBINATIONS.

PRINTED CHARACTERS OF

LETTERS.

Large Letters.		Small Letters.		Pronunciation.
English.	German.	English.	German.	
A	Ä	a	a	ah
B	B	b	b	bay
C	C	c	c	tsay
D	D	d	d	day
E	E	e	e	a
F	F	f	f	f
G	G	g	g	ghay
H	H	h	h	hah
I	I	i	i	e
J	J*	j	j	yot
K	K	k	k	kah
L	L	l	l	l
M	M	m	m	m

* In printing as well as in writing, the Germans have but one capital letter for the vowel i and consonant j;—by this the student will understand that J before a vowel is a consonant, as in *Januar*, and before a consonant, a vowel, as in *Insel*.

THE GERMAN ALPHABET.

Buchstaben.

Large Letters.		Small Letters.		Pronunciation.
English.	German.	English.	German.	
N	ℕ	n	n	n
O	Ð	o	o	o
P	þ	p	p	pay
Q	Ω [†]	q	q	koo
R	℞	r	r	er
S	Œ	s	ſ, ð [‡]	s
T	Ƨ	t	t	tay
U	u	u	u	oo
V	℥	v	v	fow
W	℥	w	w	vay
X	Ƨ	x	x	icks
Y	ŷ	y	y	ipsilon.
Z	Ʒ	z	z	tset

† Ω is always followed by u ; and has the same sound as in English.

‡ The small ð is always used at the end of words, or syllables constituting words.

CONSONANTS WHICH DIFFER FROM THE ENGLISH
IN THEIR PRONUNCIATION IF SIMPLE, AND IN
THEIR SOUND WHEN COMBINED WITH OTHER
CONSONANTS AND VOWELS.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND EXAMPLES.

(A) *On the Articulation of Simple Consonants.*

Consonants are called in German *Mitlaute*.

German. English.

© c like k, before a, au, o, u, ö, ü, and before the consonants l and n; as, *Cacao*, cocoa; *Cautel*, caution; *Comet*, comet; *Cur*, cure; *Edln*, Cologne; *Eüstrin*, Custrin; *Glasse*, class; *Greatur*, creature.

„ „ „ ts, before ä, ei, e, i, and y; as, *Cäfar*, Cæsar; *Seilon*, Ceylon; *Ceres*, Ceres; *Cicero*, Cicero; *Cypern*, Cyprus; pronounce *Isäfar*, *Iselion*, *Iseres*, *Isitsero*, *Isypem*.

Ð ð „ d, in the beginning and in the middle of a word; as, *der Degen*, the sword; *die Bilder*, the pictures.

„ „ „ t, when at the end of a word; as, *das Bild*, the picture; pronounced *Bilt*.

© g „ g, in *good*, in the beginning of a word or syllable; as, *Gunst*, favour; *Güte*, goodness; and in the middle of a compound word; as, *Schriftgießer*, letter founder.

„ „ „ gh, in the Scotch pronunciation of *night*, when in the middle of a word, not compound, and at the end of a syllable or word if preceded by e, i, ä, äu, ei, ie, eu, and l or r; as, *Billigkeit*, equity; *Mäßigkeit*, moderation; *Trägheit*, laziness; *Weg*, way; *ewig*, eternal; *Zweig*, branch; *Sieg*, victory; *Zeug*, stuff; *Falg*, tallow; *Zwerg*, dwarf.

German. English.

⑥ g like eh, in the Scotch word *loch* at the end of a syllable or word, if preceded by a, o, u; as, Tag, day; Trog, trough; Trug, deceit.*

When g is preceded by n, it is pronounced as ng in the English word *king*; as, Ding, thing; Finger, finger; Erwartungen, expectations; Hoffnung, hope; lang, long. In words borrowed from the French, g is pronounced like the French g; as, Genie, talent; but in words which are taken from the Latin and Greek, it retains its original sound; as, Genius, plural Genien, genius, plural genii; General, general; Geographie, geography.

⑦ h „ h, in *hat*; at the beginning of a word it is always pronounced with a strong aspiration; as, Haus, house; Hügel, hill. Between two vowels the aspiration is less strong, sometimes hardly perceptible; as, Brühe, broth; Bühne, stage.

It is mute if preceded by r and t; as, Schuh, shoe; Kuh, cow. After the vowels a, e, i, o, u, and diphthongs ä, ö, ü, it serves to lengthen their sound; Kahn, boat; Ehre, honour; Ihr, your; Ohr, ear; Uhr, watch; Zähne, teeth; Söhne, sons; Führer, leader.

⑧ i „ y, in the personal pronoun *you*; as, Jahr, year; Jugend, youth.

⑨ k „ k, but never mute.

⑩ s „ s, in *so, this*, when it stands before a consonant or at the end of a word or syllable, as, Spiel, play; Hals, throat.

* It must be remarked that g at the end of a word is pronounced by many Germans, particularly by the Upper Saxons, like k, but this is inelegant.

German. English.

© s like z, in *desire*, when it stands before a vowel or diphthong at the beginning of a word or syllable; as, *Salz*, salt; *Leser*, reader; *Gänse*, geese; *Seife*, soap.

Æ t like t, except before ion, then it is pronounced like ts; as, *Nation*, nation, pronounced *Natſion*.

Ɔ v ,, f, in all original German words; as, *Vater*, father; *Volk*, nation; *Vogel*, bird; pronounced, *Fater*, *Folk*, *Fogel*.

„ „ „ v, in words of foreign extraction; as, *Vanille*, vanilla; *Venus*, Venus.

Ʊ w ,, v, in *vessel*; as, *Wein*, wine; *Wind*, wind.

Ʒ z ,, ts, as, *Zahl*, number; *zehn*, ten; *Zunge*, tongue; pronounced *Zſahl*, *tſehn*, *Zſunge*.

(B) On the Articulation of Compound Consonants.

Ger. Eng. English.

ch like k, before a, au, o, u, and r, at the beginning of words. See page 47.

„ „ „ sh, in *shilling*, in words derived from the French. See page 47.

„ „ „ ch, in the Scotch word *loch*, after a, au, o, u. See page 48.

„ „ „ gh, in the Scotch word *night*, when before or after e, i, y, ä, ö, ü, äu, eu, ei, and after l, n, or r. See page 49.

chs ,, x, in simple and primitive words, but when they accidentally meet, as is sometimes the case, in compound words and by the elision of e, the ch and s must be articulated separately according to their particular rules. See page 51

ck ,, ck, in *stick*, always pronounced like a double t; as, *Bäcker*, baker, pronounced, *Bätter*.

dt dt ,, t, but written dt, bt, in order to distinguish some particular words; as, *ſtatt*, place, in-

Ger. Eng. Eng.

stead, from die Stadt, a city. It occurs also in words contracted; as, gesandt, sent, instead of gesendet.

gn gn }
fn kn }

The pronunciation of these letters is best acquired by sounding a very light e between the two; as, Gnade, mercy, Genade; Knabe, boy, Kenabe. But the less this e is heard the better.

pf pf }
ps ps }
ph ph like f.
sch sch ,, sh,

The sound of p must be heard before f and s.

in *shilling*; as, Schlaf, sleep; Schein, shine. When the two letters do not belong to the same syllable, as in diminutives, Gläschen, a little glass; Röschen, a little rose; the final s is used.

sc sc ,, sk,

as, Slave, slave; except in the word Scene, scene; in which it sounds like a sharp s.

ff as

in the middle of a word, between two short vowels, must be pronounced separately; as, wissen, to know; Wasser, water. Obs. No words that are printed in german characters end in ff; they take f; as, Nuss, nut.

sz sz ,, s,

in *severe*. s is always used after a long vowel, at the end of words, instead of ff; as, Grösse, greatness. s never begins a word.

tz tz ,, ts,

these are generally used after a vowel, and are either pronounced separately, or as double s; as, setzen, to place or put; der Greiz, avarice; die Katze, the cat; pronounced Setts, Katse.

Remark.—d, ff, ll, mm, nn, pp, rr, tt, s, serve to shorten the syllables.

SOUND AND PRONUNCIATION OF THE VOWELS.

Vowels or sounding letters, called in German *Selbstlauter*, they are :—

Large Letters. Small Letters.

Eng. Ger. Eng. Ger.

A Ä a ä like *a* in *father*.

E Ē e ē „ *e* in *men* when short, like *ay* in *day* when long.

I Ī i ī „ *i* in *milk* when short, like *ee* in *feet* when long.

O Ō o ō „ *o* in *bone* when long, and short as in *shot*.

U Ū u ū „ *u* in *brute* when long, and short as in *full*.

Y Ÿ y ŷ sounds like *i* ; as, *July*, but in words of Greek origin, like the French *u* and the German *û* ; as, *Symptom*, *Synode*. Some writers of the present day never use it in words which are originally German ; they write *beide*, both ; *Blei*, lead ; instead of *beyde*, *Bley*. *Ÿ* is never used as a consonant except in foreign words ; as, *York*.

Note.—Two vowels of the same sound joined together in one syllable, render its pronunciation fuller and longer.

SOUND AND PRONUNCIATION OF THE DIPHTHONGS.

Diphthongs, or two vowels forming one sound or syllable, called
in German *Doppellauter*,
they are:—

Large Letters.		Small Letters.		
Eng.	Ger.	Eng.	Ger.	
Ai	Hi	ai	ai	} pronounced like <i>y</i> in <i>my</i> .
Ay	Hy	ay	ay	
Ei	Hi	ei	ei	
Ey	Hy	ey	ey	
Ae	He	ae	ä ä	like <i>ai</i> in <i>air</i> when long, as <i>e</i> in <i>hell</i> when short.
Oe	De*	oe	ö ö	like <i>eu</i> in the French <i>peu</i> .
Ue	He*	ue	ü ü	„ <i>u</i> in the French <i>plus</i> .
Au	Hu	au	au	„ <i>ou</i> in <i>house</i> .
Ie	He	ie	ie	„ <i>ie</i> in <i>field</i> .
Eu	Hu	eu	eu	} pronounced like <i>oi</i> in <i>soil</i> .
Oi	Di*	oi	oi	
and the Triphthong or the three vowels forming one sound, call- ed in German <i>Dreilauter</i> ,				
Aeu	Heu†	aeu	äu äu	

* Some Germans, particularly the Upper Saxons, pronounce improperly—*ö* like *e* (a). *ü* like *ie* (ee). *äu* and *eu* like *ei* (i).

† *Di*, *oy*, occur only in some proper names.

RECAPITULATION OF THE ALPHABET, VOWELS,
DIPHTHONGS, AND TRIPHTHONGS.

(A) *The Alphabet reversed.*

Ʒ ȝ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ
 Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ
 Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ
 Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ.

Ʒ ȝ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ
 Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ
 Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ.

(B) *The Alphabet mixed.*

Ʒ ȝ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ
 Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ
 Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ.

Ʒ ȝ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ
 Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ Ʒ.

(c) *Letters that are similarly formed.*

B B. C C. D G S.

K N X. M W.

O Q.

b d h. c e. f s. k l t.

r c g. m w. v h y.

(d) *The simple and compound Consonants or Letters
which do not sound alone.*

b c d f g h i k l m n p

q r s t v w x z.

ch sch pf ph st ß þ.

(e) *The Vowels or sounding Letters.*

A E I O U.

a e i o u.

(F) *Diphthongs, or two Vowels forming one sound or syllable.*

Ne	ä	ä	Gi	ei or ey
De	ö	ö	Au	au
Ue	ü	ü	Di	oi
Hi	ai or ay		Eu	eu
	Je	ie.		

(G) *Triphthongs, or three Vowels forming one sound or syllable.*

Neu äu äü.

CHAPTER II.

ON ACCENT.

I. There are two accents:

(a) The long, which is heard in the English words *cold*, *hold*, and in the German words *Scham*, shame; *Loos*, lot.

(b) The short or acute, which is heard in pronouncing the English words *bill*, *bed*, *can*, or the German words *Mann*, man; *Busch*, bush, &c.

II. Monosyllables which terminate in a vowel, diphthong, a single consonant, or *th*, have the long accent; as, *ja*, yes; *die*, the; *blau*, blue; *Saat*, seed; *mir*, to me; *Rath*, counsel.

Exceptions.—*An*, on; *ob*, if; *das*, that; *was*, what; *es*, it; *in*, in; *von*, from; *um*, about; *man*, one; (one says, *man sagt*.)

III. Monosyllables terminating in two consonants are to be pronounced with the *acute* accent; as, *Ball*, ball; *Kamm*, comb; *Narr*, fool; *Mann*, man; *Kopf*, head; *Schuld*, guilt; *Stadt*, town, &c.

Exceptions.—*Bart*, beard; *zart*, tender; *Pferd*, horse; *Schwert*, sword; *tott*, dead; *Magd*, maid; in which the accent is long.

IV. Compound substantives generally have the principal accent on the first syllable; as, *Sta'ttth'or*, city-gate; *Hau'sfr'au*,

c

housewife ; *Ĥa'ndm'ann*, countryman ; the following syllables when they are radical,* have in this case, a secondary (half) accent.

V. In uncompounded words of more than one syllable, the principal accent is placed on the radical syllable, and the syllables which are added to the radical, are to be considered as short. *Examples.*—*Ĥau'slich*, *ſcha'mhaft*, *Ĥi'ndiſch*, *Ĥra'uen* ; (here the radical syllables are *Ĥaus*, *Ĥham*, *Ĥind*, *Ĥrau*.)

Exceptions.—*Lebe'ndig*, lively ; *Ĥindere'i*, childishness ; *Ĥpie're'i*, wantonness, *Brauere'i*, brewhouse.

VI. Words derived from the Latin, Greek, or French, which have the terminations *ar*, *ier*, *ei*, *at*, *ät*, *et*, *it*, *ot*, *ut*, *and*, *end*, *ond*, *und*, *al*, *ant*, *ent*, *int*, *ont*, *unt*, *arch*, *ect*, *ict*, *oct*, *og*, *ift*, *it*, *iz*, *it*, have the accent on the last syllable.

Examples.

<i>Barba'r</i> ,	barbarian.	<i>Noti'z</i> ,	notice.
<i>Offiz'er</i> ,	officer.	<i>Musi't</i> ,	music
<i>Litane'i</i> ,	litany.	<i>Ĥorizo'nt</i> ,	horizon.
<i>Tracta't</i> ,	tractate.	<i>Candida't</i> ,	candidate.
<i>Präfe'ct</i> ,	prefect.	<i>Stude'nt</i> ,	student.
<i>Patrio't</i> ,	patriot.	<i>Juri'st</i> ,	jurist,lawyer
<i>Genera'l</i> ,	general.	<i>Mona'rch</i> ,	monarch.
<i>Convi'ct</i> ,	refectory.	<i>Theolo'g</i> ,	theologian.

VII. The prefixes *be*, *ent*, *emp*, *er*, *ge*, *ver*, *zer*, are not accented ; as,

<i>Geſe'll</i> ,	journeyman.	<i>verza'gen</i> ,	to despair.
<i>ergie'ßen</i> ,	to pour out.	<i>empfa'ngen</i> ,	to receive.
<i>entſa'gen</i> ,	to renounce.	<i>zerſchla'gen</i> ,	to beat to pieces.

* By radical syllable is meant a primitive word ; as, *man* in *mañful*, *Ĥind* in *Ĥindheit*.

but the negative particles *miß* and *un*, have always the acute accent; as,

<i>u'ngleich</i> ,	unequal.		<i>mi'ßfällig</i> ,	unpleasant.
<i>un'wohl</i> ,	not well.		<i>mi'ßgünstig</i> ,	envious

VIII. The German terminations *am*, *sal*, *ung*, *heit*, *keit*, *bar*, *inn*, *lein*, *haft*, *ſchaft*, are to be pronounced with a secondary (half) accent.

<i>Ḫi'ḷſ'al</i> ,	fate, destiny.		<i>Kö'nig'inn</i> ,	queen.
<i>Ḫa'nbl'ung</i> ,	action, deed.		<i>Na'chb'ar</i> ,	neighbour.
<i>Fre'ih'e'it</i> ,	liberty.		<i>Fre'undſch'aft</i> ,	friendship.
<i>Ki'nble'in</i> ,	a little child.		<i>La'bs'a'l</i> ,	cordial.

THE DIVISION OF WORDS INTO SYLLABLES.

German words are divided into syllables according to the pronunciation of the single syllables, and not according to the letters of the root.

The following Rules are to be observed.

I. Monosyllabic words cannot be divided: as, *Ḫḷmerz*, pain; *Ḫerbst*, autumn; *hübſch*, pretty; not *Ḫm-erz*, *Ḫer-bst*, *hü-bſch*.

II. Dissyllables or polysyllables are divided as they are pronounced. When a consonant stands between two vowels, it belongs to the syllable that follows it, though it should be a radical consonant: as, *le-ben*, not *leb-en*; *ſa-gen*, to say;

h \ddot{o} -ren, to hear; s \ddot{c} rei-ben, to write. Of two consonants, the former belongs to the preceding, the latter to the next syllable: as, G \ddot{a} r-ten, garden; E \ddot{r} -de, earth; wil-lig, willing; M \ddot{e} s-ser, knife. For this reason the same consonant belongs, in some words, to the preceding, in others to the next syllable; as, s \ddot{c} rei-ben, to write; unbes \ddot{c} reib-l \ddot{i} ch, indescribable; sa-gen to say; uns \ddot{a} g-l \ddot{i} ch, unspeakable; the final syllables beginning with a vowel and, ath, el, en, er, icht, ig, ing, inn, is \ddot{c} , old, ung, uth, consequently take the consonant of the root when the word is divided; as, h \ddot{e} i=land, saviour; h \ddot{e} i=mat \ddot{h} native-land; Ar-muth, poverty; M \ddot{e} i=gung, inclination.

Note.—In compound words and derivatives that have been formed by prefixes, the syllables are divided as they are compounded; as, Aug=apfel, the apple of the eye; Erb=recht, the right of inheritance; Donner \ddot{s} =tag, Thursday; dar=aus, from that; her=ein, herein; hier=in, herein; voll=enden, to finish; beob=achten, to observe; (the two last are generally, though incorrectly, pronounced, vol=tenben, beo=bachten).

III. The double letters, \ddot{c} , \ddot{t} , ph, pf, s \ddot{c} , sp, ft, \ddot{f} , th and \ddot{g} , are considered as one character, and are therefore never separated in writing. They belong to the preceding syllable when a consonant follows them, and to the next syllable when a vowel follows: as, Sa= \ddot{c} he, thing, matter; s \ddot{a} \ddot{c} -l \ddot{i} ch, relating to things, not to words; s \ddot{c} me= \ddot{t} en, to taste; s \ddot{c} ma \ddot{c} -haft, savoury; s \ddot{c} im=pfen, to insult; s \ddot{c} impf-l \ddot{i} ch, insulting; Pro=phet, prophet; Men=s \ddot{c} hen, men; mens \ddot{c} -l \ddot{i} ch, human; Ge=spen=ster, spectres; tr \ddot{o} st-l \ddot{i} ch, consoling; n \ddot{u} = \ddot{g} en, to be of use; n \ddot{u} \ddot{g} -l \ddot{i} ch useful; wei=ssen, to whiten; wei \ddot{s} -l \ddot{i} ch, whitish; ra=then, to advise; r \ddot{a} th-l \ddot{i} ch, advisable.

Note.—Pf and sp (\ddot{s} p) may be divided when a short vowel precedes: Ap=fel, apple; klop=sen, to knock; Wes=pe, wasp.

IV. When a vowel is thrown out between two consonants, the division takes place where the vowel is thrown out; as,

wir spei=sten, we dined, not spei=sten; sie rei=sten, they travelled; or, spei=sten, rei=sten.

V. Also in the division of foreign words the pronunciation is taken as a guide: as, E=van=ge=lium, gospel; Ka=te=chis=mus, catechism; Mo=narch, monarch; Pro=so=die, prosody; Auc=ti=on, auction; Dis=po=siti=on, disposition.

Note a.—When sc is pronounced like ß, it belongs to the next syllable: as, Di=sc=iplin, discipline; De=scen=den=ten, descendants.

Note b.—In foreign words beginning with Xsp, Esp, Desp, Resp, sp go over to the next syllable: as, X=spec=ten, E=sprit, De=spot, be=sperat, Re=spect.

VI. When a word, for want of space in the line, must be divided, the hyphen is put at the end of the line, as in English, to conduct the eye to the next line. The hyphen was, in former times, frequently inserted between compound words: as, Rath=haus, senate-house; Birn=baum, pear-tree. At the present day it is seldom used in this way, except in long compounds which consist of more than two components: as, Oberamts=Abvocat, General=Feldzeugmeister. But it is always used when one determined substantive belongs to several determinatives: as, Feld= und Garten=Früchte, or, Feld= und Gartenfrüchte, the fruits of the field and the garden; das Ober= und Unterhaus, the upper and lower house; der Nord= und Südpol, the north and south pole.

The above rules on the division of words into syllables, are taken from Dr. Tiarks's Grammar.

CHAPTER III.

EXERCISES ON SPELLING.

TABLE I. (a)

THE VOWELS.

Syllables formed with a consonant and a vowel.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub	ba	be	bi	bo	bu
ach	ech	ich	och	uch	ca	ce	ci	co	cu
acſ	ecſ	icſ	ocſ	ucſ	cha	che	chi	cho	chu
ab	eb	ib	ob	ub	ba	be	bi	bo	bu
af	ef	if	of	uf	fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
ag	eg	ig	og	ug	ga	ge	gi	go	gu
ah	eh	ih	oh	uh	ha	he	hi	ho	hu
aſ	eſ	iſ	oſ	uſ	ta	te	ti	to	tu
al	el	il	ol	ul	ja	je	ji	jo	ju
am	em	im	om	um	la	le	li	lo	lu
an	en	in	on	un	ma	me	mi	mo	mu
ap	ep	ip	op	up	na	ne	ni	no	nu
apf	epf	ipf	opf	upf	pa	pe	pi	po	pu
aph	eph	iph	oph	uph	pfa	pfe	pfi	pfo	pfu
ar	er	ir	or	ur	pſa	pſe	pſi	pſo	pſu
aſ	eſ	iſ	oſ	uſ	ra	re	ri	ro	ru
aſ	eſ	iſ	oſ	uſ	ſa	ſe	ſi	ſo	ſu
aſch	eſch	iſch	oſch	uſch	ſcha	ſche	ſchi	ſcho	ſchu
aſt	eſt	iſt	oſt	uſt	ſpa	ſpe	ſpi	ſpo	ſpu
aſ	eſ	iſ	oſ	uſ	ſta	ſte	ſti	ſto	ſtu
at	et	it	ot	ut	ta	te	ti	to	tu
aſ	eſ	iſ	oſ	uſ	va	ve	vi	vo	vu
av	ev	iv	ov	uv	wa	we	wi	wo	wu
aw	ew	iw	ow	uw	ra	re	ri	ro	ru
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux	ga	ge	gi	go	gu
az	ez	iz	oz	uz					

EXERCISES ON TABLE I.

LESSON I.

GERMAN WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE, WITH THE
ENGLISH SIGNIFICATIONS TO EACH WORD.

a

arm,	poor.	matt	weary.
balb,	soon.	naß,	wet.
da,	there.	rar,	rare.
fand,	found.	fatt,	satisfied.
gab,	gave.	ſcharf,	sharp.
hart,	hard.	ſtark,	strong.
ja,	yes.	wahr,	true.
kalt,	cold.	zähm,	tame.
lang,	long.	zart,	tender.

e

bebt,	trembled.	mehr,	more.
berb,	coarse.	nett,	neat.
eng,	narrow.	rechts,	to the right.
fern,	far.	ſehr,	very.
gern,	willingly.	ſchel,	envious.
hell,	clear.	ſteh',	stop.
ſeß,	bold.	weg,	away.
jeßt,	now.	wer,	who.
lebt,	lived.	zehn,	ten.

i

bis till.
 dick, thick.
 fing, caught.
 ging, went.
 hing, hang.
 ist, is.
 links, to the left.
 mild, mild.

nicht, not.
 piff, whistled.
 ritt, rode.
 find, are.
 spiß, pointed.
 still, quiet.
 wild, wild.
 wir, we.

o

bog, bent.
 bort, there, yonder.
 fort, forth, forward.
 goß, poured.
 hold, favourable.
 komm, come.
 morſch, musty.
 noch, yet, nor.

oft, often.
 roh, rude, raw.
 sonſt, else, otherwise.
 ſchon, already.
 ſtolz, proud.
 toll, mad.
 wohl, well.
 zog, drew.

u

bunt, variegated.
 dumm, stupid.
 fuhr, drove.
 gut, good.
 huſch, hush.
 jung, young.
 kurz, short.
 muß, must.

nur, only.
 rund, round.
 ſuch, seek.
 ſchuf, created.
 ſtumpf, blunt.
 wund, sore.
 zu, to, at, in.
 zum, to the.

Note.—These lessons should be dictated to the pupil after spelling and pronouncing them, and they should be written in the German character, so that he may also acquire facility in writing.

LESSON II.

GERMAN WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

a

al=les	all.	pas=sen,	to fit.
ba=den,	to bathe.	pfab=los,	pathless.
ber=ben,	to starve.	raf=eln,	to rattle.
fal=ten,	to fall.	sal=zen,	to salt.
gas=fen,	to gaze.	schaf=fen,	to create.
hal=ten,	to hold.	spal=ten,	to split.
ja=gen,	to hunt.	star=ten,	to stare.
kar=gen,	to be parsimonious.	tan=zen,	to dance.
la=den,	to load.	war=nen,	to warn.
ma=len,	to paint.	zah=ten,	to pay.
na=ssen,	to nibble.	zahl=bar,	payable.

e

be=ten,	to pray.	per=ten,	to drop.
den=ken,	to think.	pfef=fern,	to pepper.
es=fen,	to eat.	ren=nen,	to run.
fe=gen,	to sweep.	sen=ben,	to send.
ge=hen,	to go.	scher=zen,	to jest.
hel=fen,	to help.	spen=ben,	to distribute.
je=der,	every.	ster=ben,	to die.
ken=nen,	to know.	tech=nisch,	technical.
le=sen,	to read.	we=ben,	to weave.
mel=ben,	to mention.	ze=hen,	to carouse.
neh=men,	to take.	zer=ren,	to tease ; to pull.

i

bin=den,	to bind.	pff=fig,	sly.
bich=ten,	to compose poetry.	rin=gen,	to wrestle.
fin=den,	to find.	fin=gen,	to sing.
gif=fig,	poisonous.	fchim=pfen,	to insult.
hi=fig,	passionate.	spin=nen,	to spin.
ir=ren,	to err.	stim=men,	to tune.
li=ftig,	cunning.	til=gen,	to extinguish.
mif=sen,	to miss.	win=den,	to wind.
pi=ffen,	to pick.	zit=tern,	to tremble.

o

bor=gen,	to borrow.	po=then,	to knock.
bor=ren,	to dry.	rol=ten,	to roll.
fol=gen,	to follow.	for=gen,	to take care.
gol=den,	golden.	fcho=nen,	to save.
ho=ten,	to fetch.	spor=nen,	to spur.
fo=sen,	to caress.	fto=ffen,	to thrust.
lo=sen,	to draw lots.	to=ben,	to rave.
mor=den,	to murder.	woh=nen,	to dwell.
nor=bifch,	northern.	zor=nig,	wrathful.

u

bu=fchig,	bushy.	pu=gen,	to wipe, to snuff.
bul=ben,	to suffer.	pfu=fchen,	to bungle.
fun=feln,	to sparkle.	ru=fen,	to call.
gur=geln,	to gargle.	fu=chen,	to seek.
hu=ften,	to cough.	fchul=big,	guilty.
tun=big,	acquainted with.	spu=ffen,	to spit.
luf=fig,	airy.	ftu=fig,	startled.
mun=ter,	merry.	tun=ten,	to dip.
mur=ren,	to grumble.	wur=mig,	wormy.
nuq=loß	useless.	zu=pfen,	to pull.

LESSON III.

GERMAN WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

a

al=le=mal, always.
 barm=her=zig, merciful.
 cam=pi=ren, to camp.
 da=wi=ber, against that.
 fa=bel=haft, fabulous.
 hal=bi=ren, to halve.
 jam=mer=voll, lamentable.
 kalt=fin=nig, frigid.
 la=ster=haft, vicious.
 man=gel=haft, deficient.
 nach=denk=lich, reflecting.
 nach=ge=ben, to yield.

pa=ri=ren, to parry.
 pfaf=sen=haft, priest like.
 phan=ta=stisch, fantastical.
 ra=fi=ren, to shave.
 sach=kun=dig, expert.
 sch=a=den=froh, malicious.
 spar=ta=ni=ch, spartan.
 sta=fi=ren, to furnish.
 ta=del=los, blameable.
 va=ter=los, fatherless.
 wahr=neh=men, to perceive.
 za=se=rig, fibrous.

e

be=loh=nen, to reward.
 cen=fi=ren, to censure.
 des=we=gen, on that account.
 ent=beh=ren, to do without.
 feh=ler=haft, faulty.
 ge=hor=chen, to obey.
 ge=leh=rig, docile.
 her=ber=gen, to lodge.
 je=des=mal, every time.
 ke=ge=risch, heretical.
 le=ben=dig, lively, alive.
 me=lo=di=ch, melodious.

ne=be=lig, foggy.
 pe=ban=tisch, pedantic.
 pfe=fe=rig, peppery, peppered
 re=gel=los, irregular.
 sel=bi=ger, the same.
 spe=bi=ren, to send, to dispatch
 sten=to=risch, stentorian.
 te=sti=ren, to leave a will.
 ver=bin=den, to unite, to connect
 ver=lan=gen, to desire.
 we=nig=stens, at least.
 zer=fre=sen, to corrode.

i

bil=li=gen,	to approve.	mi=ne=ren,	to mine.
ci=ti=ren,	to summon.	rich=ter=lich,	judiciary.
dich=te=riſch,	poetical.	ſicht=bar=lich,	visible.
fin=gi=ren,	to invent, forge.	ſig=ni=ren,	to sign.
gi=gan=tiſch,	gigantic.	ſit=ti=gen,	to civilise.
hin=der=lich,	hindering.	ſchim=me=lig,	mouldy, hoary.
hin=ge=gen,	on the contrary.	ſpiß=ſin=big,	cunning, roguish.
i=ro=niſch,	ironical.	ſin=gi=ren,	to tinge.
kin=der=haft,	childish.	vi=o=let,	violet-blue.
li=ni=ren,	to draw lines.	wi=der=lich,	disgusting.

o

bo=den=los,	bottomless.	noth=wen=big,	necessary.
co=pi=ren,	to copy.	or=dent=lich,	orderly, regular.
bol=met=ſchen,	to interpret.	poſ=ſen=haft,	droll, ridiculous.
fort=ſe=ſen,	to continue.	ro=man=tiſch,	romantic.
gott=ſe=lig,	godly, pious.	ſor=gen=voll,	sorrowful.
hol=pe=rig,	uneven, rough.	ſtol=pe=riht,	rough.
koh=len=ſchwarz,	black as a coal.	to=le=rant,	tolerant.
lo=benſ=werth,	praiseworthy.	vor=ſich=tig,	cautious.
mo=ra=ſtig,	marshy, fenny.	wohl=be=daht,	well considered.

u

buß=fer=tig,	penitent.	nu=me=riſch,	numerical.
cu=ri=ren,	to cure.	pu=de=rig,	powdery.
durch=bli=ſen,	to peep through.	pfu=ſche=rig,	bungling.
gut=ar=tig,	good natured.	run=ze=lig,	wrinkled.
hun=ge=rig,	hungry.	ſtu=di=ren,	to study.
ju=gend=lich,	youthful.	tu=gend=haft,	virtuous.
kum=mer=voll,	grievous.	vul=ka=niſch,	volcanic.
lu=the=riſch,	lutheran.	wun=der=lich,	strange, odd.
mu=ſter=haft,	exemplary.	zu=ſam=men,	together.

EXERCISES ON SPELLING.

TABLE I. (b)

THE VOWELS.

Syllables formed with one and two consonants and a vowel.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu
hla	hle	hli	hlo	hlu
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu
pfla	pfle	pfli	pflo	pf lu
schla	schle	schli	schlo	schlu
spla	sple	spli	spl o	spl u

EXERCISES ON THIS TABLE.

LESSON I.

GERMAN WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

a	e	i
Blatt, leaf, blade.	Blech, tin plate.	Blid, look, glance
Flachs, flax.	Fleck, spot.	Blitz, lightning.
Glas, glass.	Kleck, blot.	Pflicht, duty.
Gras, grass.	Klee, clover.	Schliß, slit.
Klang, sound, tone.	Schlemm, slam.	Splint, splinter.

o	u
Block, block.	Blut, blood.
Floh, flea.	Flucht, flight.
Flor, bloom.	Gluth, glowing fire.
Kloß, clod.	Kluft, gap, cleft.
Kloß, lump, log.	Pflug, plough.
Schloß, lock ; castle.	Schluß, conclusion.

D

LESSON II.

GERMAN WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

a	e
Bla=se, bladder.	Blen=bung, blinding.
Glas=se, class.	Cle=mens, Clement.
Flam=me, flame.	Flē=gel, flail.
Gla=sur, gloss.	Rlep=per, nag, courser.
Kla=ge, complaint.	Pfle=ge, care, nursing.
Pla=ge, plague.	Ple=no, full session.
Pflan=ze, plant.	Phleg=ma, phlegm.
Schlan=ge, serpent.	Schlep=pe, train, tail.

i	o	u
Flin=te, gun.	Flot=te, fleet.	Blu=me, flower.
Glim=mer, glimmer.	Glo=cke, bell.	Flun=ke, wing.
Klin=ge, blade.	Klo=ster, cloister.	Klum=pen, lump.
Schlit=ten, sledge.	Schloß=fer, locksmith	Schlum=mer, slumber.

LESSON III.

GERMAN WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

a	e
Bla=se=horn, bugle-horn.	Blech=waa=re, tin goods.
Glas=si=ker, classic.	Pfle=ge=sohn, foster son.
Flat=te=rer, inconstant fellow.	Ple=ja=den, Pleiades.
Pla=ti=na, platina.	Schle=si=en, Silesia.

i	o
Flig=bo=gen, cross-bow.	Blon=bi=ne, fair woman.
Klin=gen=schmidt, cutler.	Flot=til=le, squadron.
Schlit=ten=bahn, sledge-road.	Schloß=gar=ten, garden of a castle

u

Blu=men=topf,	flower-pot.
Blut=ge=richt,	criminal justice.
Fluß=was=ser,	river water.
Gluth=pfan=ne,	fire-pan.
Pflug=mes=ser,	coulter.
Schluß=fol=ge,	conclusion.

EXERCISES ON SPELLING.

TABLE I. (c)

THE VOWELS.

Syllables formed with one and two consonants and a vowel.

gna	gne	gni	gno	gnu
kna	kne	kni	kno	knu
schna	schne	schni	schno	schnu
schma	schme	schmi	schmo	schmu

EXERCISES ON THIS TABLE.

LESSON I.

GERMAN WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

a		e	
Knall,	clap, noise.	Knecht,	servant-man.
Schnaps,	brandy.	Schnee,	snow.
Schmach,	ignominy.	Schmerz,	pain.
Schmalz,	grease.	Schners,	land rail.

LESSON II.

GERMAN WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

a

Gna=de, grace, mercy.
 Kna=be, boy.
 Schna=bel, beak.

e

Kne=bel, cudgel.
 Schmel=zer, melter.
 Schne=cke, snail.

i

Knif=fe, tricks; pinch.
 Schnit=ter, reaper.
 Schmin=ke, paint.

o

Kno=chen, bone.
 Knorpel, cartilage.
 Schmor=topf, stew-pan.

u

Knu=te, knout.
 Schnu=pfen, cold.
 Smugg=ler, smuggler.

LESSON III.

GERMAN WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

a

Gna=den=zeit, time of grace.
 Knall=pul=ver, fulminating powder.

e

Schne=cken=horn, horn of a snail.
 Schmet=ter=ling, butterfly.

i

Knit=ter=gold, tinsel.
 Schmin=ke=was=fer, cosmetic wash.

o

Knopf=ma=cher, button-maker.
 Schmor=bra=ten, beef-à-la-mode.

u

Schnupf=ta=ba=ch, snuff.
 Schmu=ß=win=kel, dusthole.

EXERCISES ON SPELLING.

TABLE I. (d)

THE VOWELS.

Syllables formed with one and two consonants and a vowel.

bra	bre	bri	bro	bru
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru
chra	chre	chri	chro	chru
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru
kra	kre	kri	kro	kru
pfra	pfre	pfri	pfro	pfru
phra	phre	phri	phro	phru
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru
schra	schre	schri	schro	schru
spra	spre	spr	spro	spru
stra	stre	stri	stro	stru
tra	tre	tri	tro	tru

EXERCISES ON THIS TABLE.

LESSON I.

GERMAN WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

a	e
Brand, fire ; brand.	Brett, board.
Draht, thread, wire.	Dreck, dirt.
Kranz, garland, wreath.	Krebs, crab, crawfish.
Schrank, cupboard.	Schreck, terror ; fright.
Trank, drink, beverage.	Treff, hit, blow.

i	o	u
Brigg, brig.	Brob, bread.	Brust, breast.
Frift, space of time	Frost, frost.	Druck, pressure.
Grimm, fury, rage.	Groll, grudge.	Frucht, fruit.
Krimm, Crimea.	Probst, provost.	Gruft, grave.
Prinz, prince.	Sproß, germin.	Krug, pitcher.
Schrift, writing.	Schrot, small shot.	Prunk, state, show.
Schritt, step.	Strom, stream.	Spruch, saying.
Strich, stroke, dash.	Thron, throne.	Strumpf, stocking.
Tritt, step, pace.	Trost, consolation	Trumpf, trump.

LESSON II.

GERMAN WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

a	e
Bran=dung, breaker.	Bre=sche, breach.
Drang=sal, oppression.	Drechs=ler, turner.
Fra=ge, question.	Fremd=ling, stranger.
Gra=nit, granite.	Gren=ze, boundary.
Kra=gen, collar:	Kres=se, cress.
Prab=ler, boaster.	Pres=se, press.
Schram=me, scratch, slash.	Schreck=niß, terrific object.
Stras=se, street.	Stre=ße, tract, way.
Tra=ge, hand-barrow.	Trep=pe, stairs.

i	o
Chri=stus, Christ.	Chro=nik, chronicle.
Fri=sche, freshness.	Froh=sinn, cheerfulness.
Gril=le, whim.	Grot=te, grotto.
Krip=pe, crib.	Kro=ne, crown.
Pri=se, prize.	Pro=sa, prose.
Schrit=schuh, skate.	Pfro=pfen, cork.
Strip=pe, strap.	Stroh=dach, thatch.
Trin=ker, drinker.	Tro=pfen, drop.

u

Brun=nen,	spring, well.
Dru=cker,	printer.
Gru=be,	pit, hole.
Kru=ste,	crust.
Schrub=ber,	a scouring broom.
Stru=del,	whirlpool.
Trup=pen,	troops.

LESSON III.

GERMAN WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

a

Gra=vat=te,	cravat.
Dra=go=ner,	dragoon.
Frän=zo=se,	frenchman.
Kran=ken=bett,	sick bed.
Sprach=leh=re,	grammar.
Strä=pa=ze,	fatigue.
Tran=si=to,	transit.

e

Brenn=nes=sel,	stinging nettle.
Cre=bi=tor,	creditor.
Dreh=or=gel,	barrel organ.
Fre=gat=te,	frigate.
Pre=di=ger,	preacher.
Spredh=jim=mer,	parlour.
Tre=mu=lant,	trill, quaver.

i

Bri=ga=de,	brigade.
Cri=mi=nal,	criminal.
Chri=sten=thum,	christianity.
Gri=mas=se,	grimace.
Kri=ti=ker,	critic.
Spring=brun=nen,	fountain.
Strick=na=del,	knitting-needle.
Tri=an=gel,	triangle.

o

Brod=mes=sen,	bread-knife.
Chro=no=log,	chronologer.
Dro=me=bar,	dromedary.
Groß=va=ter,	grandfather.
Kro=ko=bill,	crocodile.
Pro=fes=sor,	professor.
Stroh=far=be,	straw-colour.
Trum=pe=ter,	trumpeter.

u

Bru=net=te,	brunette.
Grund=far=be,	prime-colour.
Strumpf=we=ber,	stocking-weaver.
Trun=ken=bold,	drunkard.

EXERCISES ON SPELLING.

TABLE I. (e)

THE VOWELS.

Syllables formed with one and two consonants and a vowel.

qua	que	qui	quo	qu
ſchwa	ſchwe	ſchwi	ſchwo	ſchwu
gwa	gwe	gwi	gwo	gwu

EXERCISES ON THIS TABLE.

LESSON I.

GERMAN WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

a		e	
Quaal,	pain, torment.	Quell,	well, spring.
Schwarm,	swarm.	Schwert,	sword.
Zwang,	constraint.	Zwerg,	dwarf.
ſchwarz,	black.	ſchwer,	heavy ; difficult.
zwar,	it is true ; indeed.	zwerch,	across, askance.

i		u	
Zwirn,	linen thread.	Schwung,	swing.
ſchwimm,	swim.	ſchwur,	swore.

LESSON II.

GERMAN WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

a		e	
Quadrat,	quadrate.	Querweg,	cross-way.
Schwalbe,	swallow.	Schwer-muth,	melancholy.
Zwang-recht,	right of compulsion	Zwetſche,	prune.
quaſſen,	to croak.	quetſchen,	to squeeze.
ſchwammig,	spongy.	ſchweben,	to hover.
zwan-zig,	twenty.	zweck-loß,	without design.

i

Quit-tung,	quittance.
Schwim=mer,	swimmer.
Zwil=ling,	twin.
schw=den,	to vanish.
zwi=schen,	between.
zw=gen,	to force.

LESSON III.

GERMAN WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

a

Qua=bru=pe!,	quadruple.
Schwa=nen=ha!s,	swan's-neck.
quack=sal=bern,	to quack.

e

Quack=sil=ber,	quicksilver.
Schwe=fel=holz,	match.
schwe=fe=lig,	sulphureous.

i

Quin=ter=ne,	quinterne.
Schwib=bo=gen,	arch.
Zwing=herr=schaft,	tyranny.
quit=ti=ren,	to acquit.
schw=be=lig,	giddy.

CHAPTER IV.

EXERCISES ON SPELLING.

TABLE II. (a)

THE DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONG.

Syllables formed with Consonants, Diphthongs and Triphthong.

Xe ä	De ö	Ue ü	Ze ie	Xe ä	De ö	Ue ü	Ze ie
äb	öb	üb	ieb	bä	bö	bü	bie
äch	öch	üch	iech	cä	cö	cü	cie
äch	öch	üch	iech	dä	dö	dü	die
äb	öb	üb	ieb	fä	fö	fü	fie
äf	öf	üf	ief	gä	gö	gü	gie
äff	öff	üff	ieff	hä	hö	hü	hie
äg	ög	üg	ieg	jä	jö	jü	jie
äh	öh	üh	ieh	kä	kö	kü	kie
äē	öē	üē	ieē	lä	lö	lü	lie
äl	öl	ül	iel	mä	mö	mü	mie
äm	öm	üm	iem	nä	nö	nü	nie
än	ön	ün	ien	pä	pö	pü	pie
äp	öp	üp	iep	pfä	pfö	pfü	pfie
äpf	öpf	üpf	iepf	psä	psö	psü	psie
är	ör	ür	ier	quä	quö	quü	quie
äs	ös	üs	ies	rä	rö	rü	rie
äſch	öſch	üſch	ieſch	ſä	ſö	ſü	ſie
äft	öft	üft	ieft	ſchä	ſchö	ſchü	ſchie
äß	öß	üß	ieß	ſtä	ſtö	ſtü	ſtie
ät	öt	üt	iet	tä	tö	tü	tie
äē	öē	üē	ieē	vä	vö	vü	vie
är	ör	ür	ier	wä	wö	wü	wie
äs	ös	üs	ies	zä	zö	zü	zie

TABLE II. (a)—CONTINUED.

Xi, ai	Ei, ei	Xu, au	Xi, ai	Ei, ei	Xu, au
aib	eib	aub	bai	bei	bau
aich	eich	auch	bai	bei	bau
aib	eib	aub	fai	fei	fau
aif	eif	auf	gai	gei	gau
aig	eig	aug	hai	hei	ha
aif	eif	auf	hai	hei	ha
ail	eil	aui	lai	lei	lau
aim	eim	aum	mai	mei	mau
ain	ein	aun	nai	nei	nau
aip	eip	aup	pai	pei	pau
aib	eib	aub	rai	rei	rau
aifch	eifch	aufch	sai	sei	sau
aift	eift	auft	schai	schei	schau
aifß	eifß	aufß	tai	tei	tau
ait	eit	aut	wai	wei	wau
aiz	eiz	auz	zai	zei	zau
Di, oi	Eu, eu	Xeu, äu	Di, oi	Eu, eu	Xeu, äu
oib	eub	aub	boi	beu	bäu
oich	euch	auch	doi	deu	däu
oib	eub	aub	foi	feu	fäu
oif	euf	auf	goi	geu	gäu
oig	eug	aug	hoi	heu	häu
oif	euf	auf	toi	teu	täu
oil	eul	aui	loi	leu	läu
oim	eum	aum	moi	meu	mäu
oin	eun	aun	noi	neu	näu
oip	eup	aup	poi	peu	päu
ois	eus	aus	roi	reu	räu
oifch	eufch	aufch	soi	seu	säu
oift	euft	auft	schoi	scheu	schau
oifß	eufß	aufß	toi	teu	täu
oit	eut	aut	woi	wen	wäu
oiz	euz	auz	zoi	zeu	zäu

EXERCISES ON TABLE II.

LESSON I.

GERMAN WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, WITH THE
ENGLISH SIGNIFICATION TO EACH WORD.

ä		ö	
än=bern,	to alter.	öst=lich,	eastern.
bär=tig,	bearded.	bö=se,	base.
bäm=pfen,	to damp.	bör=ren,	to make dry.
fäl=lig,	due.	för=bern,	to further.
gär=ben,	to tan.	gött=lich,	godly.
hå=miſch,	malicious	höl=liſch,	hellish.
kärg=lich,	sparing, poor.	kön=nen,	to be able.
läh=men,	to lame.	lobb=lich,	laudable.
männ=lich,	manly.	mög=lich,	possible.
päbſt=lich,	papal.	pö=ſeln,	to pickle.
rä=chen,	to revenge.	röth=lich,	reddish.
ſchäm=men,	to be ashamed.	ſchöpf=en,	to draw (water).
ſpar=lich,	sparingly.	ſpött=ſch,	mocking.
ſtär=ken,	to strengthen.	ſtöh=nen,	to groan.
täg=lich,	daily.	tödt=lich,	deadly.
wäh=len,	to choose.	wört=lich,	verbal.
zäh=len,	to count.	zög=ern,	to delay.

GERMAN WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

Äe, ä		Öe, ö	
Ähn=lich=ſeit,	likeness.	Öd=ſe=wicht,	villain.
Bär=ren=haß,	bear-fighting.	Dörr=ro=ſen,	drying stove.
Däm=me=rung,	twilight.	De=ſe=nom,	economist.
Fäh=ig=ſeit,	capacity.	För=de=rung,	furtherance.
Gän=ſe=rich,	gander.	Gön=ne=rinn,	patroness.
Uß=lich=ſeit,	ugliness.	höf=lich=ſeit,	politeness.

Kam=mer=chen, little chamber.
 Lâ=ste=ung, calumny.
 Mâ=ßig=keit, moderation.
 Schând=lich=keit, disgrace.
 Spâ=lich=keit, frugality.
 Stâ=tig=keit, restiveness.
 Tâ=fel=werk, wainscot.
 Wâr=te=rinn, nurse.
 Zârt=lich=keit, tenderness.

Kd=ni=gin, queen.
 Ld=sch=pa=pier, blotting-paper.
 Mdg=lich=keit, possibility.
 Schdn=schrei=ber, calligrapher.
 Spdt=te=rei, mockery.
 Stdr=rig=keit, stubbornness.
 Tdl=pe=lei, doltishness.
 Wdr=ter=buch, dictionary.
 Zd=ge=rung, tarrying.

LESSON II.

GERMAN WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

ü

bû=bisç, knavish.
 bûn=gen, to manure.
 gûn=fig, favourable.
 hûl=ten, to cover, veil.
 kûrz=lich, shortly.
 lû=gen, to tell a lie.
 mûh=sam, troublesome.
 nûch=tern, sober.
 rûhm=lich, laudable.
 sûd=lich, southern.
 schû=ren, to stir.
 spû=ren, to trace.
 stûr=misç, stormy.
 tûch=tig, apt, able.
 wûr=big, worthy.
 zûr=nen, to be angry.

ie

bie=ten, to offer.
 die=bisç, thievish.
 gie=rig, greedy.
 hie=fig, of this place.
 kie=fig, gravelly.
 lie=gen, to lie.
 mie=then, to hire.
 nieb=lich, neat.
 rie=chen, to smell.
 sie=ben, to sift.
 schie=ßen, to shoot.
 spie=len, to play.
 stie=ren, to stare.
 tie=fen, to deepen.
 wie=der, again.
 zie=ren, to adorn.

GERMAN WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

Ue ü

Bûr=ger=eid, citizen's oath.
 Dûr=f-tig=keit, indigence.

Ze ie

Bieg=sam=keit, pliantness.
 Dienst=bar=keit, servitude.

Gü=ti=keit,	kindness.
Hülfs=mit=tel,	remedy.
Küm=mer=niß,	grief.
Lü=ne=burg,	Luneburg.
Mü=ß=am=keit,	troublesomeness.
Nüch=tern=heit,	sobriety.
Pünkt=lich=keit,	punctuality.
Rühm=lich=keit,	laudableness.
Sü=ß=ig=keit,	sweetness.
Schüch=tern=heit,	shyness.
Spül=kü=me,	slop-basin.
Wü=the=rig,	tyrant.
Züch=ti=gung,	chastisement.

Gie=ße=rei,	foundry.
Hie=ro=phant,	hierophant.
Kie=sel=stein,	pebble-stone.
Lie=fe=rung,	delivery.
Mieth=tut=sche,	hackney coach.
Nieb=lich=keit,	neatness.
Pie=de=stal,	pedestal.
Rie=sen=wuchs,	gigantic stature.
Sie=gel=laß,	sealing-wax.
Schie=fer=tafel,	slate.
Spie=gel=glass,	mirror glass.
Wie=der=kunft,	returning.
Zie=gen=milch,	goat's milk.

LESSON III.

GERMAN WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

	ei
bei=ßen,	to bite.
bei=den,	to mend a dike.
gei=zig,	avaricious.
hei=lig,	holy.
kei=men,	to germinate.
lei=den,	to suffer.
mei=nen,	to mean.
nei=bißch,	envious.
rei=sen,	to travel.
sei=hen,	to strain.
schei=tern,	to wreck.
spei=en,	to spit.
stei=gen,	to ascend.
wei=nen,	to weep.
zei=tig,	timely.

	ie
bie=der,	good, virtuous.
bie=nen,	to serve.
gie=ßen,	to pour.
hier=her,	hither.
kie=fig,	gravelly.
lie=ben,	to love.
mie=then,	to hire.
nie=ten,	to net.
rie=seln,	to purl.
sie=gen,	to conquer.
schie=len,	to squint.
spie=ßen,	to spear.
stie=ben,	to fly quickly.
wie=gen,	to weigh.
zie=hen,	to draw.

GERMAN WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

Ei, ei

Bei=stim-mung,	assent, consent.
Deich=mei=ster,	dike-master.
Geist=lich=keit,	clergy.
Hei=lig=thum,	holiness.
Reich=hu=ssen,	chin-cough.
Lei=den=schaft,	passion.
Mei=e=rei,	farm, dairy.
Rein=lich=keit,	cleanliness.
Sei=den=wurm,	silk-worm.
Schein=bar=keit,	appearance.
Spei=se=saal,	dining room.
Stein=koh-le,	pit coal.
Ver=nei=nung,	negation.
Wei=ge=rung,	refusal.
Zeit=rech=nung,	chronology.

Je ie

Bie=der-mann,	man of honour.
Die=be=rei,	thievery, theft.
Gieß=be=den,	water-jug.
Hier=ar=chie,	hierarchy.
Kien=sa=del,	pine torch.
Lieb=lich=keit,	loveliness.
Mieth=leu=te,	lodgers.
Nied=lich=keit,	neatness.
Riech=was=ser,	perfumed water.
Sieb=ma=cher,	sieve-maker.
Schie=fer=dach,	slated-roof.
Spie=le=rei,	toyishness.
Stief=bru=der,	step-brother.
Wie=der=schall,	echo.
Zier=lich=keit,	elegance.

LESSON IV.

GERMAN WORDS OF ONE AND TWO SYLLABLES.

ai

Bai,	bay.
Gain,	grove.
Laich,	spawn.
Main,	Maine.
Waid,	woad.

ai

Bai=ern,	Bavaria.
Kai=ser,	emperor.
Mai=land,	Milan.
Sai=te,	string.
Wai=se,	orphan.

LESSON V.

GERMAN WORDS OF ONE AND TWO SYLLABLES.

au

Baum,	tree.
Daum,	thumb.
Faust,	fist.

au

bau=en,	to build.
bau=ern,	to last, to rue
fau=ten,	to rot.

Gaul,	horse, nag.	gau=eln,	to juggle.
Haus,	house.	hau=en,	to hew.
Kauf,	purchase.	kau=fen,	to buy.
Lauf,	course.	lau=ern,	to listen.
Maus,	mouse.	mau=en,	to mew.
Raum,	space.	rau=ben,	to rob.
Saum,	hem, edge.	sau=er,	sour.
schau,	show.	schau=bern,	to shudder.
Staub,	dust.	sta=nen,	to astonish.
Tausch,	exchange.	tau=chen,	to duck.
Zaum,	bridle.	zau=bern,	to loiter.

GERMAN WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

au		au	
Bau=mei=ster,	architect.	Mau=re=rei,	masonry.
Fau=le=zer,	lounge.	Mau=hi=keit,	roughness.
Gau=ne=rei,	cheat.	Sau=ber=keit,	cleanliness.
Hau=schal=tung,	house-keeping.	Staub=be=sen,	duster.
Kau=ka=sus,	Caucasus.	Taug=lich=keit,	fitness.
Lau=ig=keit,	lukewarmness.	Zau=be=rei,	witchcraft.

LESSON VI.

GERMAN WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

eu		äu	
eu=er,	your.	äu=ßerst,	utmost.
beu=gen,	to bend.	bäu=men,	to prance.
feu=rig,	fiery, hot.	fäu=men,	to foam.
heu=len,	to howl.	häu=fig,	frequent.
keu=chen,	to pant, to gasp.	käu=lich,	merchantable.
leuch=ten,	to light.	läu=ten,	to ring.
reu=en,	to regret.	räu=chern,	to perfume, fume
seuf=zen,	to sigh.	säu=men,	to hem ; to tarry
scheu=chen,	to scare, frighten.	schäu=men,	to skim.
steu=ern,	to steer, to contribute	stäu=ben,	to dust.
theu=er,	dear.	täu=schen,	to deceive, illude.
zeu=gen,	to produce.	zäu=nen,	to hedge.

GERMAN WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

Eu, eu

Eu-ro-pa,	Europe.
Beu-tel-schnur,	purse-string.
Heu-che-lei,	hypocrisy.
Feucht-Kugel,	fire-ball.
Meu-del-mord,	assassination.
Be-theu-rung,	protestation.
Be-zeu-gung,	attestation.

Xeu, äu

Xeu-ße-rung,	utterance.
Ge-bäu-de,	building.
Heu-sch-lich-keit,	husbandry.
Äu-te-rung,	purification.
Mäu-se-loch,	mouse-hole.
Äu-sche-rei,	deceit, illusion.
Be-räu-nung,	fence, inclosure.

EXERCISES ON SPELLING.

TABLE II. (b)

THE DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONG.

Syllables formed with Consonants, Diphthongs, and Triphthong.

ä	ö	ü	ie	ei	au	eu	än
biä	biö	biü	bie	bei	bi-au	bieu	bi-än
fiä	fiö	fiü	fie	fei	fi-au	fieu	fi-än
giä	giö	giü	gie	gei	gi-au	gieu	gi-än
hiä	hiö	hiü	hie	hei	hi-au	hi-eu	hi-än
piä	piö	piü	prie	pei	pi-au	pieu	pi-än
schä	schö	schü	schie	schei	sch-au	schieu	sch-än

EXERCISES ON THIS TABLE.

LESSON I.

GERMAN WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

ä

biä=hen,	to blow up.
fiä=misch,	flemish.
giät=ten,	to smooth.
fiäg=lich,	lamentable.
piät=schern,	to splash.

ö

biö=de,	bashful.
fiö=ten,	to play the flute.
giö=ckeln,	to tingle.
fiöp=peln,	to weave.
piö=lich,	sudden.

	ü		ie
blü=ben,	to bloom.	blie=ben,	remained.
flüch=ten,	to escape.	flie=gen,	to fly.
glück=lich,	happy.	glie=bern,	to furnish with limbs.
klug=lich,	prudently.	klie=ben,	to cleave.
schür=fen,	to sip.	schlie=ßen,	to shut.

LESSON II.

	ei		au
blei=ben,	to remain.	Blau=holz,	logwood.
flei=ßig,	diligent.	ßlau=heit,	dulness.
glei=ten,	to glide.	ßlau=be,	faith.
klei=ben,	to dress.	Klau=e,	claw.
schlei=fen,	to whet, grind.	Schlau=heit,	slyness.

	eu		äu
schleu=bern,	to sling, throw.	bläu=lich,	blueish.
schleu=nig,	quick, speedy.	gläu=big,	faithful.

EXERCISES ON SPELLING.

TABLE II. (c)

THE DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONG.

Syllables formed with one and two Consonants, and a Diphthong.

ä	ö	ü	ie	ei	au
gnä	gnö	gnü	gnie	gnei	gnau
knä	knö	knü	knie	knei	knau
schnä	schnö	schnü	schnie	schnei	schnau
schmä	schmö	schmü	schmie	schmei	schmau

EXERCISES ON THIS TABLE.

LESSON I.

ä		ö	
gnä=big,	gracious.	ënd=chern,	made of bone.
ſchnäp=piſch,	snappish.	ënd=pfen,	to button.
ſchmä=hen,	to revile.	ſchönd=be,	scornful.

LESSON II.

ü		ie	
ver=gnügt,	pleased, merry.	knie=en,	to kneel.
knü=pfen,	to knit, tie.	ſchnie=getn,	to dress smartly.
ſchnü=ren,	to lace.	ſchmie=ben,	to forge.
ſchmü=den	to adorn.	ſchmie=ren,	to smear.

ei		au	
nei=ſen,	to pinch.	Knau=ſer,	niggard.
ſchnei=den,	to cut.	Œhnau=ze,	snout.
ſchmei=cheln,	to flatter.	Œchmau=ſer,	feaster.

EXERCISES ON SPELLING.

TABLE II. (d)

THE DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONG.

Syllables formed with Consonants, Diphthongs and Triphthong.

ä	ö	ü	ie	ei	au	eu	äu
brä	brö	brü	brie	brei	brau	breu	bräu
drä	drö	drü	drie	dei	drau	deu	däu
frä	frö	frü	frie	fei	frau	freu	fäu
grä	grö	grü	grie	grei	grau	greu	gräu
krä	krö	krü	krie	krei	krau	kreu	käu
pfrä	pfrö	pfrü	pfrie	pfrei	pfrau	pfreu	pfäu
prä	prö	prü	prie	prei	prau	preu	präu
schrä	schrö	schrü	schrie	schrei	schrau	schreu	schäu
sprä	sprö	sprü	sprie	sprei	sprau	spreu	spräu
strä	strö	strü	strie	strei	strau	streu	sträu
trä	trö	trü	trie	trei	trau	treu	täu

EXERCISES ON THIS TABLE.

LESSON I.

GERMAN WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

ä	ö
Bräm=se,	gad-fly.
drän=gen,	to urge.
frän=tsich,	Franconian.
grä=men,	to grieve.
kräftig,	powerful, strong.
schrä=ge,	oblique, awry.
Ge=spräch,	discourse.
sträf=lich,	punishable.
trä=ge,	lazy.
brö=ckeln,	to crumble.
dröh=nen,	to shake, groan.
fröh=lich,	joyful.
gröb=lich,	somewhat coarse.
krö=nen,	to crown.
schrö=pfen,	to scarify.
sprö=de,	brittle, friable.
strö=men,	to stream, gush.
trö=sten,	to console.

ü		ie	
brül=ten,	to roar.	brief=lich,	written.
brü=den,	to squeeze.	brie=feln,	to whirl.
Früh=ling,	spring.	Fríe=de,	peace.
grü=ßen,	to greet, salute.	grie=chísch,	greek.
krüm=men,	to crook, curve.	kríe=chen,	to creep.
pfürn=de,	benifice, prebend.	pfrie=me,	awl, puncheon.
prü=fen,	to try, examine.	prie=sen,	praised.
sprü=hen,	to sprinkle.	sprie=ßen,	to sprout.
trü=gen,	to deceive.	trie=sen,	to drop, trickle.

LESSON II.

ei		au	
brei=zehn,	thirteen.	brau=chen,	to use.
frei=lich,	certainly.	Frau=en,	women.
grei=sen,	to seize.	grau=sam,	cruel.
prei=sen,	to praise.	frau=ten,	to weed.
schrei=ben,	to write.	schrau=ben,	to screw.
strei=ten,	to dispute, to fight	strau=cheln,	to totter.
trei=ben,	to drive.	trau=ríg,	mournful.

eu		äu	
freu=eu,	to rejoice.	Fräu=lein,	miss.
freu=zen,	to cruise.	Gräu=el,	horror.
preu=ßisch,	prussian.	Kräu=ter,	herbs.
streu=en,	to strew.	sträu=ben,	to bristle.
treu=lich,	truly.	träu=men,	to dream.

EXERCISES ON SPELLING.

TABLE II. (e)

THE DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONG.

Syllables formed with one and two Consonants, and a Diphthong.

ä	ö	ü	ei	ie
quä	—	—	—	quie
ſchwä	ſchwö	ſchwü	ſchwei	ſchwie
zvä	zvä	zü	zwei	zvie

EXERCISES ON THIS TABLE.

GERMAN WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

ä	ö
quä=ten, to tease.	ſchwö=ren, to swear.
ſchwär=men, to swarm; to riot.	zwöl=ten, twelfthly.
zwän=gen, to force.	

ü
ſchwülftig, swollen, bombastic.

ie	ei
quie=ten, to squeak.	ſchwei=gen, to be silent.
ſchwie=rig, hard, difficult.	zwei=feln, to doubt.

GERMAN WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES.

Auf=merf=ſam=heit, attention.	De=gen=ſchei=de, scabbard.
Be=wun=de=rung, admiration.	Er=ha=ben=heit, elevation.
Cho=co=la=te, chocolate.	Frie=den=s=rich=ter, justice of
Si=tro=nen=baum, lemon-tree.	peace.

Ge=schicht=schrei=ber,	historian.	Quack=sal=be=rei,	quackery.
Her=auß=ge=ber,	editor.	Rest=lo=sig=keit,	restlessness.
In=su=la=ner,	islander.	Schee=ren=schlei=fer,	grinder.
Kin=der=stu=be,	nursery.	Trom=mel=schlä=ger,	drummer.
Li=mo=na=de,	lemonade.	Un=ter=schei=bung,	distinction.
Mit=tag=sessen,	dinner.	Ver=thei=bi=gung,	defence.
Noth=wen=big=keit,	necessity.	Wie=ber=täu=fer,	anabaptist.
Of=fen=ba=rung,	revelation.	Ver=glie=de=rung,	dissection.
Pan=to=mi=me,	pantomime.		

CHAPTER V.

EXERCISES ON THE DIFFERENT PRONUNCIATION OF *ch* AND *g*.

ch is pronounced like *t* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *r*, at the beginning of words.

<i>a</i>		<i>o</i>	
Chaos,	chaos.	Chor,	chorus.
Charakter,	character.	Choral,	choral.
Charte,	card, chart.	Chorist,	chorister.

<i>u</i>		<i>r</i>	
Churfürst,	prince elector.	Christus,	Christ.

ch is pronounced like *sh* in *shilling*, in words derived from the French.

Charlotte,	Charlotte.	Chocolat,	chocolate.
Champagner,	champaign.	Charade,	charade.
Chaluppe,	shallop, sloop.	Charlatan,	charlatan.

ch is pronounced hard guttural, as in the Scotch word *loch*,
after a, au, o, and u.

a

Acht,	eight.	achten,	to esteem.
Bach,	brook.	Crachen,	to crack.
Dach,	roof.	lachen,	to laugh.
Fach,	compartment.	machen,	to make.
Fracht,	freight.	Nachen,	boat.
Macht,	power.	Rache,	vengeance.
Nacht,	night.	Sache,	thing.
Pracht,	splendour.	sachte,	soft, slow.
Pacht,	farm.	Schach-tel,	band-box.
Schach,	chess.	schmachten,	to languish.
Schladht,	battle.	Sprache,	language.
schwach,	weak.	trachten,	to endeavour.
Tracht,	load.	wachen,	to wake.
Wacht,	guard.	Wachtel,	quail.

au

auch,	also.	Lauch,	leek.
Bauch,	belly.	Rauch,	smoke.
Brauch,	custom.	Schlauch,	leather bag or pipe
Hauch,	breath.	Strauch,	bush, shrub.

o

boch,	yet, however.	Koch,	cook.
Docht,	wick.	Loch,	hole.
focht,	fought.	noch,	still, yet.
hoch,	high.	Proch,	stroke, blow.

u

Buch,	book.	Sucht,	passion.
Bruch,	break, breach.	Schlucht,	hollow way.
Frucht,	fruit.	Spruch,	saying.
Flucht,	flight.	Tuch,	cloth.

ch is pronounced soft guttural, like *gh* in the scotch word *night*, when before or after *e, i, ä, ö, ü, ei, eu, äu*, and after *l, n*, and *r*.

e

Blech,	plate, tin-plate.	Becher,	goblet.
frech,	impudent.	Gefecht,	fight.
Pecht,	pike.	Heckel,	heckle.
Knecht,	farming servant.	Rechnung,	account, bill.
Lech,	Lech (a river).	sechzig,	sixty.
Pech,	pitch.	Sprecher,	speaker.
Recht,	right.	stechen,	to sting, prickle.
schlecht,	bad.	zechen,	to arouse.

i

dich,	thee.	China,	China.
Licht,	light.	Fichte,	pine, pine-tree.
mich,	me.	Nichte,	niece.
nicht,	not.	verpflicht,	bent upon.
Pflicht,	duty.	Gericht,	justice, court.
sich,	one'sself, himself.	Sichel,	sickle.
Stich,	prick, sting.	Gesicht,	sight, face.
Strich,	stroke, line.	Trichter,	funnel.
Wicht,	wight.	Gewicht,	weight.

ä

ächten,	to proscribe.
Bäche,	brooks.

ü

Bücher,	books.
Brüche,	breaches; ruptures.

Dächer,	roofs.
Fläche,	flat; surface.
Fächer,	fan.
Mächte,	powers.
Nächte,	nights.
Pächter,	farmer.
Rächer,	avenger.
Schwäche,	weakness.
Wächter,	watchman.

Früchte,	fruits.
Flüchtling,	refugee.
Küche,	kitchen.
nüchtern,	sober.
Gerücht,	rumour, report.
ſüchtig,	crazy.
Sprüche,	saying.
tüchtig,	able; strong.
züchtig,	chaste.

ö

Köche,	cooks.
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Löcher,	holes.
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ei

bleich,	pale, wan.
Deich,	dike.
gleich,	equal.
leicht,	easy.
reich,	rich.
Streich,	stroke; trick.
ſeicht,	shallow.
weich,	soft.

Bleiche,	bleaching ground.
Beichte,	confession.
Eiche,	oak.
Leiche,	dead body, corpse.
Reichtum,	riches, wealth.
ſchleichen,	to sneak, slink.
Schmeichler,	flatterer.
Zeichen,	sign, token.

eu

feucht,	damp.
Heuchler,	hypocrite.
Leuchter,	candlestick.
Meuchler,	caballer, assassin.

äu

Bäuche,	bellies.
räuchern,	to incense.
Schläuche,	leather pipes.
Sträuche,	bushes, shrubs.

l, n, r

Dolch,	dagger.
durch,	through.
horch,	listen.
Kelch,	cup, chalice.
Milch,	milk.
ſolche,	such.

mancher,	many a (person or
Mönche,	monks. [thing].
Hannchen,	Jenny.
Mährchen,	tale; fable.
Kirche,	church.
welcher,	which.

In simple and primitive words *ch* & *s* are pronounced like *r*, as in

<i>Dachs</i> ,	badger.	<i>Achsel</i> ,	shoulder.
<i>Fuchs</i> ,	fox.	<i>Büchse</i> ,	box; gun.
<i>Flachs</i> ,	flax.	<i>Deichsel</i> ,	the pole of a car-
<i>Lachs</i> ,	salmon.	<i>Sachsen</i> ,	Saxony [riage.
<i>Ochs</i> ,	ox.	<i>Wachsen</i> ,	to grow.
<i>Sechs</i> ,	six.	<i>Wechsel</i> ,	change.
<i>Wachs</i> ,	wax.	<i>Weichsel</i> ,	Vistula.

But when *ch* and *s* accidentally meet, as is sometimes the case in compound words, as

<i>Nachsicht</i> ,	indulgence.	<i>Nachsucht</i> ,	vindictive dispo-
<i>nachsehen</i> ,	to review.	<i>nachsam</i> ,	vigilant. [sition.

and by the elision of *e* ; as,

<i>des Buchs</i> ,	of the book,	for	<i>des Buches</i> .
<i>des Lochs</i> ,	of the hole,	„	<i>des Loches</i> .
<i>er sprach</i> ,	he said it,	„	<i>er sprach es</i> .

the *ch* and *s* must be pronounced separately, according to their particular rules.

EXERCISE ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF *g*.

<i>Gage</i> ,	tradition.	<i>Müßiggänger</i> ,	idler.
<i>Falg</i> ,	tallow.	<i>Böbling</i> ,	pupil.
<i>Berg</i> ,	mountain.	<i>Angst</i> ,	anguish.
<i>Zwerg</i> ,	dwarf.	<i>Länge</i> ,	length.
<i>Leugnen</i> ,	to deny.	<i>Menge</i> ,	quantity.
<i>Sieg</i> ,	victory.	<i>Gefang</i> ,	singing.
<i>Fähigkeit</i> ,	capacity.	<i>Klang</i> ,	sound.
<i>Möglichkeit</i> ,	possibility.	<i>Ring</i> ,	ring.
<i>Magd</i> ,	maid-servant.	<i>Jungfrau</i> ,	virgin.
<i>Mägde</i> ,	maid-servants.	<i>Junggesell</i> ,	bachelor.

CHAPTER VI.

WORDS WHICH ARE NEARLY ALIKE IN SOUND,
BUT DIFFERENT IN SENSE AND SPELLING.

A

Aal, der,	the eel.	AU, das,	the universe.
Aale, die,	(plural of der Aal) the eels.	Ahle, die,	the awl.
Aaß, das,	the carrion.	Aß, das,	the ace.
Abblasen,	to blow off.	Ablassen,	to let off.
Ablesen,	to recite.	Ablassen,	to loosen; to ex-
Allee,	alley.	Alle,	all. [change.
Ahnen,	to forebode.	Ahnben,	to resent.
Ahre, die	corn-ear.	Ehre,	honour.
Andern,	to alter.	Entern,	to board a ship.
Außern,	to utter.	Eisern,	of iron.

B

Bann, der,	the bann.	Bahn, die,	the path.
Bannen,	to banish.	Bahnen einen Weg,	to beat a path
Bay, die,	the bay.	Bei,	by, near.
Bären, die,	(plural of der Bär) the bears.	Beeren, die,	(pl. of die Beere,) the berries.
Beet, das,	the bed in a garden	Bett, das,	the bed.
Beete, die,	beet.	Böte, die,	(pl. of das Boot), the boats.
Beide,	both.	Beute, die,	the booty.

Beile, die,	(plural of das Beil) the hatchets.	Beule, die,	the bile.
Bein, das,	the leg.	Pein, die,	the torment.
beißen,	to bite.	beigen,	to etch.
Veräuchern,	to besmoke.	Bereichern,	to enrich.
Beschweren,	to complain.	Beschwören,	to confirm an oath
Besen, der,	the broom.	Bösen, die,	the wicked.
Besser,	better.	Böser,	more wicked.
Beten,	to pray (to God).	Betten, die,	the beds.
Biene, die,	the bee.	Bühne, die,	the stage.
Biß,	till.	Biß, der,	the bite.
Blässe,	the paleness.	Blöße, die,	the nakedness.
Bräute, die,	(plur of die Braut) the brides.	Breite, die,	the breadth.
Bricke, die,	lamprey; trencher	Brücke, die,	the bridge.
Brillen, die,	(pl. of die Brille) spectacles.	Brüllen,	to roar.
Bund der,	alliance.	Bunt,	variegated.

D

Dach, das,	the roof.	Tag, der,	the day.
Dachs, der,	the badger.	Tar, der,	the yew.
Deich, der,	the dike.	Teich, der,	the pond.
den,	the; to thee.	denn,	for; then.
denen,	(dative pl. of der) to those; them.	dehnen,	to stretch.
Dicke, die,	the thickness.	Lücke, die,	malice.
bienen,	to serve.	Dünen, die,	the downs.
dingen,	to hire; to haggle	düngen,	to manure.
Dogge, die,	the bull-dog.	Docke, die,	the doll.
Dorf, das,	the village.	Torf, der,	the turf.
Drang, der,	the throng.	Trank, der,	the potion.
dreï,	three.	treu,	faithful.
Dritte, der,	the third.	Tritte, die,	(pl. of der Tritt) steps.
drüber,	(instead of darü- ber) over it.	trüber,	(from trübe) clou- dy; dull; sad.

C

Ecke, die,	the corner.	Egge, die,	the harrow.
Eichen,	oaken.	Eigen,	own; particular.
Eile, die,	haste.	Eule, die,	the owl.
Eiter, der,	the matter.	Euter, das,	the udder.
Eilig,	quickly.	Eider, der,	the eider-duck.
Ende, das,	the end.	Heilig,	holy.
Ehrlichkeit, die,	honesty.	Ente, die,	the duck. [cence.
Ermahnen,	to exhort.	Herrlichkeit,	glory; magnifi-
Erzeigen,	to show; exhibit.	Ermannen,	to regain strength.
		Erzeugen,	to produce.

F

Fälle, die,	(plur. of der Fall) causes.	Felle, die,	(pl. of das Fall) the skins. [verses.
Ferse, die,	the heel.	Berse, die,	(plur. of der Bers)
Fällt, er,	(from fallen) he falls.	Feld, das,	the field.
Fahl,	fallow.	Pfahl, der,	the pale.
fährt, er,	(from fahren) he drives the horses	Pferd, das,	the horse.
find, ich,	(from finden) I found.	Pfand, das,	the pawn; pledge
Feier, die,	the celebration.	Feuer, das,	the fire.
Feile, die,	the file.	Pfeile, die,	(pl. of der Pfeil)
fiel, ich,	(from fallen) I fell.	Viel,	much. [arrows.
fielen, wir,	we fell.	fühlen,	to feel.
Fliesen,	to mend.	Pflücken,	to gather; pluck.
Fliegen,	to fly.	Pflügen,	to plough.
Flug, der,	the flight.	Pflug, den,	a plough.
Freien,	to marry, woo.	freuen, sich,	to rejoice.
Für,	for.	Bier,	four.
Fund, der,	the thing found.	Pfund, das,	the pound.

G

Gans, die, the goose.
 gesiel, ich, (from gefallen) I
 pleased.

Geistig, spiritual.
 Geläute, das, the ringing of bells
 Geleert, emptied.
 Geliebte, die, a sweetheart.
 Gericht, das, court of justice.
 Gewand, das, the garment.
 Glimmen, to glimmer.
 Gram, der, grief.
 Greis, der, the old man.
 Griechen, die, the Greeks.
 Gunst, die, favour.

Ganz, whole.
 Gefühl, das, feeling.

Geizig, avaricious.
 Geleite, das, retinue.
 Gelehrt, learned.
 Gelübde, das, the vow.
 Gerücht, das, report; rumour.
 Gewandt, agile.
 Klimmen, to climb.
 Kram, der, trash.
 Kreis, der, the circle.
 Kriechen, to creep.
 Kunst, die, art.

H

Häfen, die, (pl. of der Hafen)
 the ports.

Häuser, die, (pl. of das Haus)
 houses.

Häute, die, (pl. of die Haut)
 the hides.

Hehlen, to conceal.

Heide, die, the heath.

Heilen, to heal.

Helle, die, clearness.

Höhle, die, the cavern.

Herr, der, the master.

Hütchen, das, the little hat.

Hefen, die, barm.

Heiser, hoarse.

Heute, to day.
 [the caverns

Höhlen, die, (pl. of die Höhle)

Heide, der, the pagan, gentile.

Heulen, to howl.

Hölle, die, the hell.

Heer, das, the army.

Hüttchen, das, the little cottage.

J

Jacht, die, yacht.
 ist er, he is.

Jagd, die, chase.
 ist or isst, he eats.

K

Kam, ich,	(from Kommen) I	Kamm, der,	the comb. [bler.
Käufer, der,	the buyer. [came.	Keifer, der,	the scolder, grum.
Keile, die,	(pl. of der Keil) the wedges.	Keule, die,	the club; pestle.
Kennen,	to know.	Können,	to be able.
Kirche, die,	the church.	Kirsche, die,	the cherry.
Kissen, das,	the cushion.	Küssen,	to kiss.
Kiste, die,	the chest.	Küste, die,	coast.
Kriechen,	to creep.	Kriegen,	to war; to get.

L

Lahm,	lame.	Lamm, das,	the lamb.
Late, der,	layman.	Leue, der,	the lion.
Läuten,	to ring.	leiten,	to guide.
Leere, die,	emptiness.	Lehre, die,	the doctrine.
Leichter,	(from leicht) easier.	Leuchter, der,	the candlestick.
Leiden,	to suffer.	Leiten,	to lead.
Lesen,	to read.	Lösen,	to loosen, solve.
Licht, das,	the light.	liegt er,	he lies.
Liegen,	to lie, to be situated	Lügen,	to lie, to tell a lie.
liesest, du,	thou readest.	liesest, du,	thou lettest.

M

Maal, das,	the mark.	Mahl, das,	the meal.
Machen,	to make.	Magen, die,	the stomach.
Macht, die,	the power.	Magd, die,	the maid-servant.
Mahlen,	to grind.	Malen,	to paint.
Main, der,	the Maine.	Mein,	my.
Man,	me, one, they.	Mann, der,	the man.

Mandel, die, the almond.	Mantel, der, the cloak.
Marter, der, the marten.	Marter, die, the torment.
Mäuse, die, (pl. of die Maus) the mice.	Weise, die, the titmouse.
Meer, das, the sea.	Mehr, more.
Miene, die, the mien.	Mine, die, the mine.
Miethe, die, the hire.	Mythe, die, mythos.
Missen, to miss.	Müssen, to be obliged.
Moor, der, the Moor, negro.	Moor, das, the fen, marsh.
Muse, die, the muse.	Muße, die, the leisure.

N

Nachen, der, the cockboat.	Nacken, der, the neck.
Nachtheile, die (from der Nach- theil) the disadvantages.	Nachteule, die, the night-owl.
Nachtisch, der, the dessert.	Nachtisch, der, toilet, night-stand.
Nein, no.	Neun, nine.
Nessel, die, the nettle.	Nöfel, das, the pint.

O

Ofen, der, the stove.	Offen, open.
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P

Preisen, to praise.	Preußen, Prussia.
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R

Rabe, der, the raven.	Rappe, der, the black horse.
Rad, das, the wheel.	Rath, der, the advice; the counsellor.

Räthe, die,	(pl. of der Rath) the counsellors.	Röthe, die,	redness.
Rauben,	to rob.	Raupen,	(pl. of die Raupe) caterpillars.
Räumen,	to clear away; re- move.	Reimen,	to rhyme.
Rebe, die,	discourse.	Rhebe, die,	the road.
Reblich,	honest; sincere.	Röthlich,	reddish.
Reisen,	to travel.	Reißen,	to tear.
Reißen,	to tear.	Reizen,	to irritate.
Reiz, der,	the enticement.	Reis,	the rice.
Rein,	pure.	Rhein, der,	the Rhine.
Rhein, der,	the Rhine.	Rain, der,	the ridge.
Reihe, die,	the row.	Reue, der,	repentance.
Riemen, der,	the strap.	Rühmen,	to praise.
Rinder, die,	(pl. of das Rind) the oxen.	Ründer,	(compar. degree of runb) rounder
Riß, der,	the cleft.	Rieß, das,	the ream.
Ruhm, der,	the glory.	Rum, der,	rum.

S

Saal, der,	hall; saloon.	Zahl, die,	the number.
Sägen,	to saw.	Segen, der,	the benediction.
Saite, die,	the string.	Seite, die,	the side.
Säen,	to sow.	sehen,	to see.
Säle, die,	(pl. of der Saal) saloons.	Seele, die,	the soul.
sang, ich,	(from singen) I sung.	sank, ich,	(from sinken) I sunk.
Säule, die,	the column.	Seile, die,	(pl. of das Seil) the ropes.
Schiefer, der,	the slate.	Schiffer, der,	the navigator.
Schieler, der,	one who squints.	Schüler, der,	the scholar.
Schlaf, der,	sleep.	Schlaff,	slack.

Schuß, <i>der</i> ,	shot.
Schwären,	to suppurate.
Sehen,	to see.
Seide, <i>die</i> ,	the silk.
Seit,	since.
Sein,	his.
Sicher,	sure.
Siech,	sickly.
Siechen,	to be sickly.
Sieben,	to seethe.
Siegel, <i>das</i> ,	the seal.
Sinn, <i>der</i> ,	sense.
singt, <i>er</i> ,	he sings.
Spülen,	to rinse.
Stadt, <i>die</i> ,	the town.
Statt,	instead.
Stätte, <i>die</i> ,	the place.
Stählen,	to steel.
Stehlen,	to steal.
Sträucher <i>die</i> , (pl. of <i>der Strauch</i>)	the shrubs.

Schutz, <i>der</i> ,	the protection.
Schwören,	to swear.
Zehn,	ten.
Seite, <i>die</i> ,	the side.
seyd, <i>ihr</i> ,	you are.
Zeit, <i>die</i> ,	the time.
Seyn,	to be.
Sieher,	(from <i>siech</i>) more
Sieg, <i>der</i> ,	the victory. [sickly
Siegen,	to get the victory.
Süden <i>der</i> ,	the south.
Ziegel, <i>der</i> ,	the tile.
Zinn, <i>das</i> ,	pewter.
sinkt, <i>er</i> ,	he sinks.
Spielen,	to play.
Staat, <i>der</i> ,	the state.
Stadt, <i>die</i> ,	the town.
Städte, <i>die</i> ,	the towns.
Stehlen,	to steal.
Stellen,	to place.
Streiche, <i>die</i> , (pl. of <i>der Streiche</i>)	the strokes.

I

Tau, <i>das</i> ,	the cable.
Tauchen,	to dive, dip.
Thiere, <i>die</i> ,	(pl. of <i>das Thier</i>) the animals.
Thon, <i>der</i> ,	the clay.
Thor, <i>das</i> ,	the gate.

Thau, <i>der</i> ,	the dew.
Taugen,	be fit for.
Thüre, <i>die</i> ,	the door.
Ton, <i>der</i> ,	the tune.
Thor, <i>der</i> ,	the fool.

B

Verheeren, to ravage.

| Verbrennen, to examine.

W

Waaren, die, the wares.
 Wahr, true
 Waid, der, the woad.
 Waife, die, the orphan.
 Wägen, to weigh.
 Wälle, die, (pl. of der Wall)
 the ramparts.

Wahn, der, an erroneous opinion
 Wärter, der, the waiter.
 Weifer, wiser.
 Weislich, wisely.
 Wen? whom.
 Berg, das, the tow.
 Wieder, again.
 Wüste, die, the desert.

waren, wir, we were.
 war, er, he was.
 Weit, far; wide.
 Weise, der, the wise man
 Wegen, on account of.
 Welle, die, the billow.

Wann, when. [words.
 Wörter, die, (from Wort) the
 Weifer, (from Weiß) whi-
 Weißlich, whitely. [ter.
 Wenn, if, when.
 Werk, das, the work.
 Wider, against.
 wußte, ich, I knew.

Z

Zäh, tough.
 Zeigen, to show.
 Ziege, die, the goat.
 Ziegel, der, the tile.
 Zeugen, to show.

Zehe, die, the toe.
 Zeichen, das, the sign.
 Züge, die, (pl. of der Zug)
 the feature.
 Zügel, der, the rein.
 Zeugen, to procreate.